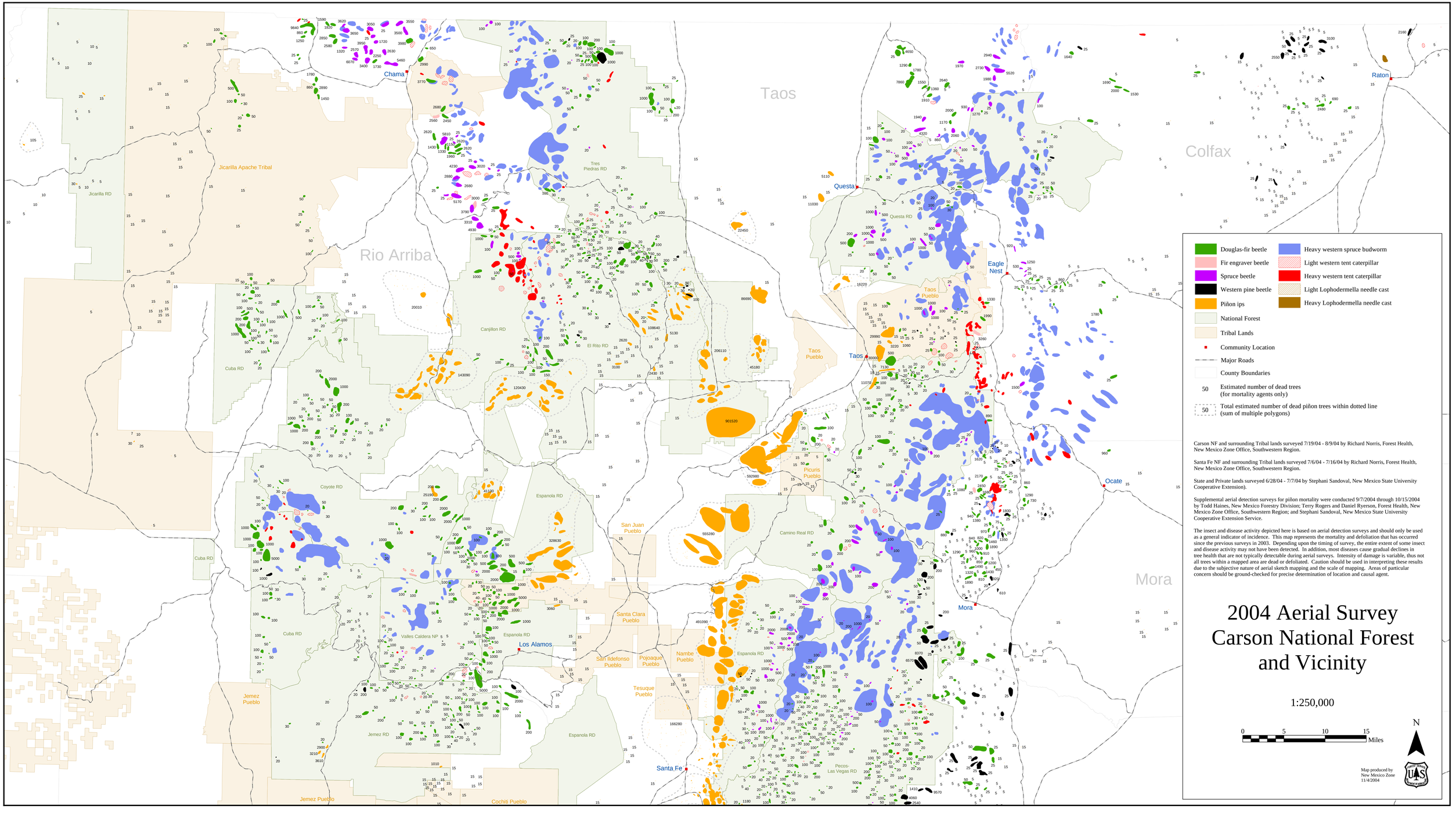
Douglas-fir beetle
Fir engraver beetle
Spruce beetle
Western pine beetle
Piñon ips
National Forest
Tribal Lands
Community Location
Major Roads
County Boundaries
50 Estimated number of dead trees (for mortality agents only)
50 Total estimated number of dead piñon trees within dotted line (sum of multiple polygons)
Heavy western spruce budworm
Light western tent caterpillar
Heavy western tent caterpillar
Light Lophodermella needle cast
Heavy Lophodermella needle cast
Chama
Raton
Questa
Eagle Nest
Taos
Ocate
Mora
Los Alamos
Santa Fe
Taos
Colfax
Rio Arriba
Jicarilla Apache Tribal
Jicarilla RD
Canjilon RD
El Rito RD
Cuba RD
Coyote RD
Espanola RD
Valles Caldera NP
Jemez RD
Jemez Pueblo
Cochiti Pueblo
San Ildefonso Pueblo
Pojoaque Pueblo
Nambe Pueblo
Tesuque Pueblo
Santa Clara Pueblo
San Juan Pueblo
Picuris Pueblo
Taos Pueblo
Tres Piedras RD
Questa RD
Camino Real RD
Pecos-Las Vegas RD
20010
143090
120430
108640
206110
45180
86690
22450
901520
592980
555280
491090
328630
166280
41120
25190
Carson NF and surrounding Tribal lands surveyed 7/19/04 - 8/9/04 by Richard Norris, Forest Health, New Mexico Zone Office, Southwestern Region.
Santa Fe NF and surrounding Tribal lands surveyed 7/6/04 - 7/16/04 by Richard Norris, Forest Health, New Mexico Zone Office, Southwestern Region.
State and Private lands surveyed 6/28/04 - 7/7/04 by Stephani Sandoval, New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension).
Supplemental aerial detection surveys for piñon mortality were conducted 9/7/2004 through 10/15/2004 by Todd Haines, New Mexico Forestry Division; Terry Rogers and Daniel Ryerson, Forest Health, New Mexico Zone Office, Southwestern Region; and Stephani Sandoval, New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service.
The insect and disease activity depicted here is based on aerial detection surveys and should only be used as a general indicator of incidence. This map represents the mortality and defoliation that has occurred since the previous surveys in 2003. Depending upon the timing of survey, the entire extent of some insect and disease activity may not have been detected. In addition, most diseases cause gradual declines in tree health that are not typically detectable during aerial surveys. Intensity of damage is variable, thus not all trees within a mapped area are dead or defoliated. Caution should be used in interpreting these results due to the subjective nature of aerial sketch mapping and the scale of mapping. Areas of particular concern should be ground-checked for precise determination of location and causal agent.
2004 Aerial Survey
Carson National Forest
and Vicinity
1:250,000
0 5 10 15 Miles
N
Map produced by
New Mexico Zone
11/4/2004